

SECOND PHASE OF WAR; TEST OF RESOURCES

It seems that the second phase of the great war has been reached—the test of endurance as to food resources, says the Wichita Beacon.

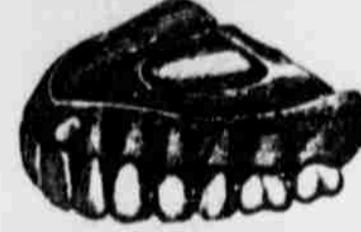
Thus far, Gunpowder, the great artillerist, evangelist and civilian, according to certain thinkers, has had the stage to himself. Now comes Starvation.

The Kaiser has confiscated all grain and flour in Germany, to conserve the nation's food supply. It is to keep back Starvation from Germany.

The British have declared that they will seize as contraband all vessels bearing food to Germany. It is to bring starvation upon Germany all the quicker.

The Kaiser's submarines are sinking British merchant ships even off the west coast of Ireland. It is to bring starvation upon the British.

We have had, for six months, the reading of accounts of slaughter and burial of thousands of armed men. The scientific slaughter of the unarmed has begun. It is one thing to take a gun and go out to fight for country's sake, or for principles sake, or for nothing's sake. Such a man easily works himself up to feeling that God blesses his bloody business, that he is defending something that's precious, even that it is glorious to die for him.



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News From Kansas

A few days ago the manager of the sugar refinery at Garden City announced that the refinery is to be closed down and the land, on which sugar beets are raised, will be devoted to some other crop for reason that the tariff law, in removing the bounty from sugar, has destroyed the profit. Last fall the factory produced 1,000,000 pounds of sugar, besides 50,000 bags of beet pulp which is used for stock feeding. It will require 225 ordinary sized freight cars to handle the sugar. Farmers in Finney and adjoining counties received \$275,000 for their beets. They were paid \$1.50 per ton for the beets and \$2 per acre for beet tops. The average yield was 12 tons of beets per acre, with many farmers raising from 15 to 20 tons per acre. The cost of raising beets is from \$30 to \$40 per acre so the beet farmers still had a good margin of profit.

A real "card of thanks" in The Chanute Tribune. "I wish to express my thanks to the young lady who assisted me while I was attending the picture show the other evening. Her look directly behind me she read almost all the announcements as they were thrown on the screen and described the scenes in a loud, clear voice, and I was much impressed. She being senior heard and seeing that I was near sighted, conferred that favor upon me. She is my idea of what a young lady of 18 years ought to be. She is not one of your shy little things who is afraid to speak out loud. It was a real help to me because I did not have to look at the screen at all—could talk to my companion and look over the audience and hear the pictures at the same time. A gentle maid in front of me bothered quite a bit because he kept turning around and finally he got up and left the theatre. I noticed that it bothered the young lady who was assisting me, too, but I assured her he had no reference to her. In order to fully thank the young lady and that there may be no misunderstanding, I will tell her name, she is Miss Ophelia Cline, eldest daughter of Mr. Gladstone. She is to be commended."

England's "Evening Witness," whose account from the front sets the features of what is left of war correspondence in an up-to-date way, notes that while the kind of warfare now going on in Europe differs from popular anticipations, yet it is far from being something new, but is rather a reversion to one of the oldest types of field operations. Military men doubtless expected to see just about the sort of operations that have usually been resorted to. The popular imagination pictured a 20th century battle among the great, multi-colored powers of the world as something like hopping and earth-shaking. A war like a Gettysburg or Malakoff might last 10 or 100 days. What it sees as a matter of fact is an mounting accumulation of battle line between 300 and 1000 miles long. The British "Evening Witness" says:

"The only way to find any parallel to the general features of such warfare as is now being waged is to go back to the days when nations sought to defend their territories by continuous lines of entrenchments or fortifications. There have been instances of this both in ancient history such as the Great Wall of China, and the Roman Wall in Britain, and also in modern times. Charlemagne and the very part of France where the British Army is now operating was, in the early 13th century, defended by such continuous lines of fortifications, the famous so-called 'The great wall'—designed by Vauban and consisting of an elaborate system of ditches, canals, and entrenchments stretching across the low-lying valleys of the Seine, Marne and Loire to the sea. The method of securing such resistance does not differ in principle from that employed in those days. There is first the careful selection of the most suitable points for attack, the preparation by bombardment, the advance by sap and parallel, the organization of assault columns and the intense preparations made for establishing a foothold in each successive position as a point of departure for a further advance on the line of resistance. Such operations as these which are being carried out in front of some 300 miles, and it is only by bearing in mind the limitations necessarily imposed by such warfare that the actual progress at this stage can be estimated."

In other words, a suggestion which recalls the operations of Grant and Napoleon as of Caesar or Alexander less than of Agamemnon, King of men, great Hector of the glorious helm, or the prop of Greece, mighty Ajax, and others of the brass clad, well greased and long-haired Achaeans or valiant Trojans in their forms out of camp and back again.—Topeka Capital.

Quite a Crop.

"What are you going to raise on your place this summer?"
"I will be quite satisfied if I manage to raise a mortgage."

Sort of Philanthropist.
That lawyer is a settlement worker."
"You, one kind of one. He's an ambulance chaser."

NOT LARGER CROP AREA, BUT BIGGER ACRE YIELDS NEEDED

In his Indianapolis address, President Wilson said that "it is necessary we should plant a great deal more. It is necessary that our land should yield more per acre than it does now. It is necessary that there should not be an acre plow or spade in this country, if the world is to be fed; and the methods of our farmers must feed upon the scientific information derived from various sources." Obviously the central thought is that relies lies in increasing the acre under crop. The Linn Block World doubts. Idle plows have never been a feature of the American landscape, but upspread manure piles have been characteristic of it from time immemorial. What we really need is not more land under crop—the more extended use of the plow to break up more new ground—but more intensive tillage and higher fertilization of that already in use. Forced plant feeding by the application of the proper plant food at the proper time, after the fashion of the British farmer, is required. If we could raise one acre wheat yield from around 15 to 40 bushels per acre, the present losses would be trifling. Immediate results are demanded. There are no new lands to break, nor could we wait for the subtilization of such ground even if we had it. We must have more grain from the old fields. Proper systematic tillage and the forced feeding of the growing crop will grant an amazing increase in less than 6 months. The liberal, not to say lavish application of both natural and artificial fertilizing materials, not the mere extended use of the plow, contains the key to the situation. By next year plowing there should be no need of manure forkful or mule litter nor an unseeded bag of fertilizer in this country.—Linn Block World.

In number of horses, Missouri, with 1,092,000 head, ranks fifth among the states. With 329,000 miles, we are second only to Texas. Missouri horses and mules, says the state board of agriculture, are practically free from glanders. This fact makes our horse stock in keen demand from foreign buyers who are placing European war orders.

Missouri, with 737,000 milch cows and 1,414,000 other cattle, is among the leading cattle states. Each year our cattle top the St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph markets. Missouri milch cows, too, have established high records in milk production. With an efficient veterinary service, under the direction of the state veterinarian and state board of agriculture, there has not been one case of foot and mouth disease in Missouri.

Missouri holds high rank among the agricultural states. In total value of its leading farm crops, our state ranks fifth in a 5-year average. Texas, with an area almost 4 times as great as ours, is first; Illinois, with 2½ million more people, is second; Iowa, third, and Idaho, fourth. The average annual value of 12 Missouri farm crops for a 5-year period, has been \$183,000,000. With a favorable season in 1915, may not third place?

The time has arrived when we will expect to be called on to determine the cause of death of animals that have been largely fed upon beet tops. Every fall more sheep and cattle are lost due to a misconception of the method of feeding tops. Too often cattle and sheep are required to make practically their whole ration of tops and may die as a result.

These needs to be explained. The first is that the tops not molds to the piles, thus cutting up-senseless digestive disturbances. Another is, all these contain gauley acid and to some extent and intensity may be poisonous when taken in too large quantities. The third is that diarrhea of the best may contain a substance persistently gas, which is injurious, even explosive to sheep. In many cases where a number of animals have been lost the removal of these have been sufficient to effect a cure of the remaining animals. Beet tops are of some value when used as an auxiliary to the rations, but as we reduce ration they become dangerous. In L. E. Neumann College Agricultural College.

The first farmers here will be the ones who put on by any state would be Missouri. A year ago, under the direction of the state board of agriculture, the fourth annual show will be held in January, 1916. Farmers should now reserve choice pieces of meat for this show. John P. Blumius, of Carroll county, who exhibited the best pork ham at the 1915 show, used the dry salt method in curing his meat. The ham which was from 250 to 300 lbs. of ham from Durkee and Berkley breeding, was not trimmed until the meat had thoroughly cooled out. It was then packed in dry salt where it was kept for 8 weeks. When the meat was taken up and all salt removed off it was hung up and smoked with hickory wood for a few days. It was then rubbed well with black pepper and dried ham with hickory. Next it was wrapped in paper, placed in a bag and hung up. However, ham not wrapped in paper kept just as well. Proper handling and the application of pepper and hickory make the meat fly and ham proof.

For some wonders it is also one of the world's treasure houses. Glaciers, mountains, waterfalls, rivers, valleys, no wonder tourists travel to Alaska is steadily increasing.—Wichita Beacon.

NOW IT IS THE HIGH COST OF LEGISLATION

About 3,200 bills have been introduced in the Kansas legislature, an average of 8 in every member. That is going to cost, but the session is not long. Notwithstanding that it is universally agreed that one of the trademarks of government is an excess of legislation there are some more bills at every session. Several "moral" might be drawn from this recurring phenomenon of legislatures. One of them evidently is that for good business government, for well considered legislation, and for escaping the evils of special legislation and trading on pork-barrel methods, a small legislature, perhaps one-fifth the size of the one at present, every member representing a large area of the state, and this legislature to sit as often as necessary for the consideration of the legislative needs of the state, would be a decided improvement of governmental machinery.—Topeka Capital.

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Facts About Missouri

The first farm name registration law enacted by any state was introduced in the Missouri legislature of 1897 by the present assistant secretary of the Missouri state board of agriculture. More than a dozen states now have such a law. In Missouri registration is made with the county clerk.

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Missouri is second to but one state in yield per acre of long staple cotton. California leads with 402 lbs. and Missouri follows with 322 lbs. The February report from the United States department of agriculture shows the Missouri long-staple cotton worth 30¢ a pound and the short 24¢. Undoubtedly the state board of agriculture calls attention to the fact that Missouri is the only state in the Union giving employment to both cotton pickers and ice hands.

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In those leisurely days it was possible for the housewife to have the ham hocks up and so jelling forth to do marketing and make a few calls. She'd make her bridge now, or her dominoes or the mail.

The market basket is a delusion. The telephone has taken its place and we can't escape our destiny. It is in our nature and to do it with great rapidity of motion.—Chicago Tribune.

GOING BACK TO THE MARKET BASKET

We find that going back to the market basket will be found as impossible as going back to the ice belt. A north wind which is trying to do away with the cost of marketing. It is tried every now and then when ardent folks seem to demonstrate that if the good wife took her basket, selected her purchases carefully, and spared the green, under the necessity of making do, she could go along.

We fear it will not work. When folks had plenty of time it was possible to wait a half hour in the grocery store while the meat fitters prepared the meat. They were expert.

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Jack Daniels Whisky Jugs or Bottles \$4.00

Cedar Creek Whisky Jugs or Bottles \$4.00

Anderson Whisky Jugs or Bottles \$4.00

Kentucky Rose in Jugs \$4.00

Kentucky Valley in Jugs \$4.00

Glenlivet, Port Sherry \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00